



THE GULL

Golden Gate Audubon Society

Berkeley, California

Volume 74

Number 9

October 1992

75th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 4 at FT. MASON

Its our 75th Birthday!

Please join us on Sunday, October 4, 1992, at 6:30 p.m., in Conference Room A-1 (Building A) at Ft. Mason in San Francisco, to celebrate 75 years of Golden Gate Audubon.

We were born on January 15, 1917. Our parents (founders, actually) named us "**Audubon Association of the Pacific.**" We eventually changed our name to "Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc." and became a chapter of National Audubon. The rest is history—the history of all of us in the Bay Area, California and our Nation.

On hand for the birthday bash will be National Audubon President **Peter Berle** and Stanford biologist, author and lecturer **Paul Ehrlich**. Please come hear them speak and have Professor Ehrlich autograph your copy of his newest book, *Birds in Jeopardy*, available to purchase at the celebration. Substantial hors d'oeuvres will be served, and beverages will flow.

We have won some battles over the years and preserved some crucial wildlife and native plant habitats. We have helped create and support sanctuaries, including "our" sanctuary at Audubon Canyon Ranch and, very recently, the Marin Islands. We have added to the body of scientific knowledge with Christmas Counts, years of field trip lists, birding publications and grants for ornithological and ecological research. We have advanced the Audubon Cause: educating the public in conservation issues; spearheading the formation of the California Audubon Legislative Affairs Office; speaking out at innumerable public hearings before Congress; the Legislature, boards of supervisors, water boards, planning commissions, BCDC, and committees of all shapes and sizes. We guess that we have written tens of thousands of letters, made tens of thousands of telephone calls and, we like to think, made a difference. Along the way, we have found time to look at some birds and share our love of the outdoors. All of this is what we want to celebrate on October 4. "We" includes you, so our birthday celebration will be incomplete without you.

Tickets to our 75th Birthday Celebration are limited. To reserve yours, please mail in the reservation form inside the back cover with your check payable to "Golden Gate Audubon," in time for the office to receive your ticket order **before September 28**. For more information, call the office at (510) 843-2222.

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July 31, 1992

Golden Gate Audubon Society
2350 San Pablo Ave., Suite G
Berkeley, CA 94702

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your letter of July 9, 1992 wherein Golden Gate Audubon Society conditionally pledged \$25,000 toward the purchase of Gateway Valley. Made in the expressed spirit of conservation altruism, this gesture was greatly appreciated by the City Council of the City of Orinda, and through them the citizens of our community.

In recognition of this gesture, the City Council placed your letter on the City agenda for the meeting of July 28, 1992 (Item J-1, Communications). During consideration of this item, Councilmembers expressed their collective favorable regard for Golden Gate Audubon Society's initiative in taking this positive action, and instructed that an appropriate letter of appreciation be forwarded to your attention.

The City of Orinda hereby expresses appreciation to the Golden Gate Audubon Society for the conditional pledge of \$25,000 toward the purchase of Gateway Valley.

Sincerely, William J. Dabel
Mayor

FIELD TRIPS CALENDAR

Sunday, October 4—Presidio. (Eve Iversen)

Saturday, October 10—Coyote Hills Regional Park. (Gene Hull)

Wednesday, October 14—Mini-trip to East Bay shoreline. (Wilcox/Spoelman)

For details on the above see *The GULL* for September.

Saturday, October 17—Fifth Annual Point Reyes National Seashore All-day Fall Birding Blitz. (Non-competitive joint activity: GGAS and National Park Service.) Meet at 8 a.m. at Five Brooks Trail-head parking lot (about 3.5 miles south of Olema on Hwy. 1). We will bird Five Brooks Pond area, Limantour Spit, Drakes Beach, Chimney Rock and Point Reyes, ending at Bear Valley for a multi-habitat trip.

Bring food, water, and layer clothes for variable weather. Leader: Leon Abrams (415) 453-9980 (work), (510) 843-4107, (home). (✓)

Saturday, October 24—Alameda and San Leandro Shoreline. Meet at 8:30 a.m. in Alameda at Broadway and Shoreline Dr. We will bird the Elsie B. Roemer Sanctuary. Shorebirds should be present in numbers, so bring a spotting scope if you have one. Bring lunch and liquids. The afternoon will be spent visiting interesting and less frequented shorebird hot spots. Leader: Leora Feeney (510) 522-8525. (✓)

Send address changes to office promptly; Post office does not forward *THE GULL*. Monthly meetings: second Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Joint membership — local and national \$30 per year (individual); \$38 (family); includes *AUDUBON* Magazine and *THE GULL*; to join, make checks payable to National Audubon Society and send to GGAS office to avoid delay in receiving *THE GULL*. Membership renewals should be sent directly to the National Audubon office. Subscriptions to *THE GULL* separately \$10 per year; single issues \$1. High school and college student membership \$20 per year. Senior citizen individual \$21, senior citizen family \$23. Associate Membership in Golden Gate Audubon Society, \$10 per year.

The Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. was established January 15, 1917,
and became a chapter of National Audubon in 1948.

The *Gull* deadline is the first of the month for the following month, and July 15th for September issue.

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Sunday, October 25—Tennessee Valley. Meet at 9 a.m. and bring lunch. Take Hwy 101 north across the Golden Gate Bridge and take the Mill Valley exit under the Richardson Bay Bridge. In one-half mile turn left at the Tennessee Valley sign and drive to the end of the road. We will walk on a level trail looking for land and sea birds. Rain cancels trip. Leader: Betty Short (415) 921-3020 during working hours. (✓)

Saturday, November 7—Birds of Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Meet at 8 a.m. at the front gate near Ninth Ave. and Lincoln Way. We will look for birds in the various habitats of the Arboretum, including Red-shouldered Hawks, red-breasted Sapsuckers, and White-throated Sparrows. Beginners, and all others, welcome. Leader: Alan Ridley (415) 566-3241.

Wednesday, November 13—Mini-trip to Aquatic Park, Berkeley, and other nearby areas. Meet at 9:30 a.m. in the northwest corner of Spenger's Restaurant parking lot (4th St.) to carpool. We should see returning shorebirds and migratory ducks. Lunch optional. Rain cancels trip. Leaders: Anna Wilcox (510) 351-9301 and Jean-Marie Spoelman.

Plan Ahead:

Saturday-Sunday, Nov. 28-29—Gray Lodge and Sacramento Wildlife Refuges. (Peter and Dolores White) **Carpooling** arrangements will be attempted for trips marked (✓). See below.

Problems: If you need a ride or can take a passenger, or if you need information and have difficulty reaching a field trip leader, call Russ Wilson, Field Trips Committee Chmn. (510) 524-2399, or GGAS office: (510) 843-2222.

—FIELD TRIPS COMMITTEE

OBSERVATIONS THROUGH AUGUST

75th anniversary mania is upon us, and it seems a good time to look back a bit and ponder some of the considerable changes in birdwatching. As Dr. Kirker points out in "Birding in the 1930s" elsewhere in this issue, phenomenal increases in population coupled with remarkable advances in optics and ornithological literature have resulted in **more:** more birdwatchers, more visibility, more birds seen, more miles traveled, more dollars spent. The recent *American Birds* article about Guy McCaskie, a transplanted Scotsman and mentor of many of our most-skilled birders today, pin-points the 1960's and 70's as a revolutionary time with the rise of the obsessive and compulsive birdwatcher—the chaser, the lister, the "birder." Birdwatching became a sport. Which is to put neither a positive or a negative slant on the term.

In the 1930's, Roger Tory Peterson invented the field-guide: a single, portable book (think of the Oxford English Dictionary—this is not a redundancy) with paintings, descriptions and range-maps of all the birds. Binoculars existed: big, heavy, cumbersome things designed for the military. Spotting scopes were those 3-part affairs that you pulled out and steadied on your raised knee as you reclined in a not-quite-prone position. Cameras were largish boxes containing film that required either enormous quantities of light or long, slow moments of time. If you wanted a really good look at a bird, or if you expected anyone to believe your rarity, the only solution was to shoot it. Dead. Which, if you think about it, is probably the single most important advance we have made. Now cameras do the shooting, tape recorders capture the sounds, and our wonderful binoculars, no longer millstones, sharpen our

eyes and please our necks. The anonymous, amateur birdwatchers (Dr. Kirker's terms) still exist . . . in staggering numbers, if statistics are to be believed . . . right along side the skilled professionals whose efforts at refining observation skills and defining identification characteristics have made better birdwatchers of us all.

* * *

This is fall, season of shorebirds, pelagic trips and confusing warblers; fortunately we don't have to deal with the confusing warblers until next month. The ocean waters off the Farallones cooled down a bit from spring's higher temperatures and seabird numbers were up slightly during June and July, but biologists there still predict a disastrous breeding season (PP). Monterey Bay continues to produce good numbers of birds and the presence of Blue Whales there in August would seem to mark the availability of krill. Thirty-five Black-footed Albatross on August 23 was a larger-than-expected number for that date (DLSh). Black-vented Shearwaters on the 8th (AD, LJP) and Buller's Shearwaters on the 15th (DSg) were early. Watchers from shore in late July and early August had a field-day as thousands of Sooty Shearwaters passed by, a normal summer occurrence as they carry out their figure-eight Pacific migration. In mid-August, a group scanning the ocean from the mouth of the Salinas River had a mini-pelagic trip from shore: Ashy, Black and Fork-tailed Storm-Petrels; Sooty and Pink-footed Shearwaters; Parasitic Jaeger; and Blue Whales, Harbor Porpoise, and Bottle-nosed Dolphins (RS). Black and Ashy Storm-Petrels were a surprise off of Hayward, inside San Francisco Bay, early in August; one Ashy continued to be reported through the month (RJR, SGI, DES, JSL). A **Wilson's Storm-Petrel** was seen on a Monterey Bay

pelagic on the 22nd (MiF) and Least Storm-Petrels on the 15th and 22nd (DSg, DLSh). Fork-tailed Storm-Petrels, often seen from shore during the winter months when they are pushed in toward land by high winds, were reported off Pt. Reyes as well as in Monterey Bay (mob). These are cold-water birds and one thought is that warmer off-shore waters have pushed colder water closer to shore, bringing the birds with it. This mid-summer appearance of Fork-tailed Storm-Petrels is not unprecedented; the following article from *The Gull*, October, 1941, tells, quite charmingly, of several more in a season where there were reports of up to five individuals off the Berkeley fishing pier.

There is no better antidote for a languishing interest in bird-observing than a report that an unusual species has been seen in one's own locality on several occasions by trustworthy observers. This was the case when one of our members, Frank G. Watson, saw a Fork-tailed Petrel (*Oceanodroma furcata*) off shore about opposite Fleishhacker Pool on our August field trip and also another along the Marina, September 11th.

With the hope of recapturing that thrill which we had enjoyed frequently in our early days of birding (sometimes seeing several new species on a single trip), Mrs. Stephens and I drove over to the Marina, September 12th, before dinner and parked and waited, binoculars in hand. After watching for an hour and seeing many things besides petrels:—the bridge, the beautiful brown hills of Marin County, variously tinted by the setting sun, ships, yachts, fishermen, and happy children playing along the beach, we decided to give up and console ourselves with the thought that we had anyway spent a pleasant hour amid a beautiful scene. Then just as I was about to step on the starter, a swiftly moving object, just off shore, caught my eye! Excitedly, I exclaimed, "What's that?" The binoculars caught up with it. Positively it was a Fork-tailed Petrel. Immediately another came into view. To our great delight, both skimmed the waves close in for more than ten minutes, when they vanished as suddenly as they had appeared. Their dangling feet when close to the water gave the appearance of walking on the waves perfectly, from which mannerism they are supposed to have received their name, which according to Webster is probably a diminutive of Peter—in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea (Matthew 14:29).

Albert B. Stephens, San Francisco, California.
September 15, 1941.

The sickly **Brown Booby** continued to be seen on SE Farallon through August (PP, DGY, FG); another booby, probably a Red-footed, was reported from Monterey Bay on August 21 (TJ fide DLSh).

A female **Garganey** was found amongst the teal at Mountain View Forebay in the South Bay on August 22 (PJM, SBT, mob) and continued to be seen as of this writing. Up to two Harlequin Ducks frequented Cannery Row in Monterey through most of August (fide RC, MiF); and a female Common Merganser with young near Crystal Springs Dam provides the first breeding record for San Mateo County (PJM).

Up to nine Lesser Golden Plovers, both *dominica* and *fulva*, were reported from the Spaletta Plateau at Pt. Reyes (mob); there were additional individuals at Limantour, Pescadero, and South San Francisco. Good numbers of Lesser Yellowlegs (35), Baird's Sandpipers (48) and Semipalmated Sandpipers (10) were reported. The first Pectoral Sandpiper of the season showed up at Moonglow Dairy on July 26 (fide RC); the next one was in Novato on August 27 (RS). There were single Solitary Sandpipers at Abbott's Lagoon (RS) and the Salinas Sewer Ponds (SBT); a possible Rufus-necked Stint at Bodega Bay on August 11 (ChD); a Stilt Sandpiper in Tracy (DGY, EHa); and two Ruffs at Coyote Creek Riparian Station (MDa, MJM, PJM) and one at Pescadero (RSTh, DP, THK). A juvenile **Bar-tailed Godwit** at Abbott's Lagoon, only the second record ever for Marin County, brought out the thundering hordes from the 20th on (RS, mob). The bird was difficult to separate from the Marbled Godwits in a sleeping or wading group, but its white lower belly and thighs, and its white, as opposed to buffy, tail with barring that extended slightly around the edges to the lower

side, set it apart when the birds were feeding and the black-and-white patterned wings with no cinnamon were distinctive in flight.

Two Long-tailed Jaegers were seen on a Monterey Bay pelagic trip on the 15th (DSg); single South Polar Skuas were seen on the 15th and 23rd (DSg, DLSh), another was seen from Muir Beach on the 5th (DHe). Two immature Franklin's Gulls were reported from Crowley Lake in Mono County on July 22 (PJM); a single juvenile **Royal Tern** was amongst the Elegant Terns at San Gregorio Beach on August 19 (RSTh). Royal Terns were once quite regular here between September and April, while Elegants were unknown; now the situation is reversed and Royals occur with great infrequency while Elegants, which breed in Baja, are present in quite large numbers in the summer months during post-breeding dispersal. Black Terns were reported from Crowley Lake (four of them) (PJM); Vallejo (GFi, KW), Pt. Reyes (BDP) and Bodega Bay (DN).

The first trickle of fall migrant land birds is beginning: SE Farallon reported a **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (the few Northern California records are all-but-one from SE Farallon) and a **Red-faced Warbler**, hitherto unknown, on the 25th (PP). A Brown Thrasher remained in Daly City for the latter half of July (RFz, mob). Three Willow Flycatchers (PJM), a Dusky Flycatcher (ASH) and two Red-eyed Vireos (RMrr, TE) passed through during the latter part of August. A well-seen **White-eyed Vireo** at Mono Lake in mid-August was an exciting find and the second inland record for the species in northern California (ES). The Worm-eating Warbler at the Coyote Creek Riparian Station remained through August 17 (mob). Three Summer Tanagers (JM, RL, DSg), two Rose-breasted Grosbeaks (KB, fide

RC), two Indigo Buntings (CT, JSC, SBT), two Bobolinks (EHa fide RJR, JMcK), and an off-track Yellow-headed Blackbird in San Mateo (JMcK) round out the monthly sights of interest.

Observers:

Katy Belt, Florence D. Bennett, Rita Carratello, J. Scott Cox, Maryann Danielson, Ann Dewart, Chris Dunford, Jack Dineen, Todd Easterla, Alan M. Eisner, Mike Feighner, George Finger, Roland Franz, Frank Gardner, Ed Hase, Don Henry, Mark Homrighausen, Alan S. Hopkins, Tom Jones, Theodore H. Koundakjian, Rick Lawton, Leslie Lieurance, John S. Luther, Michael J. Mammoser, John McKean, Robert V. Merrill, Peter J. Metropulos, Dan Nelson, Benjamin D. Parmeter, David Powell, Lina Jane Prairie, Peter Pyle, Mary Louise Rosegay, Jim Rosso, Donald E. Schmoldt, Debra Love Shearwater, Dan Singer, Rich Stallcup, Emilie Strauss, Scott B. Terrill, Ron S. Thorn, Chris Traub, Richard Turnello, Kaynor Weishaupt, David Wharton, David G. Yee.

—ANN DEWART

OCTOBER MEETING:

San Francisco

7:30 p.m. at the
Randall Museum on
Thursday,
October 8, 1992

Details on page 161

DISTRIBUTION CENTER CASE

As we go to press we have learned that the US Army Corps of Engineers will appeal against our recent victory in the Distribution Center Case.

While we feel confident that we will prevail again, it is a fact that legal costs are involved. As in the past, we depend upon the generosity of GGAS members to underwrite these efforts.

BIRDING IN THE 1930s

Excepting the fact most of the birds recorded in the San Francisco Bay Area in the 1930s are still present, although in diminished numbers, birding in that earlier period was very different from the sport as practiced today. The dramatically smaller and regionally distinct society of that time was based upon a comfortable balance between land and population and a modest but stable economy. The enormous increase in Bay Region Audubon membership from an average of 125 in the thirties to more than 6,000 today, is a fair indication of the region's present land-people imbalance. And the differences are cultural as well as environmental. In contrast with today's high profile, market-oriented, professional and computerized sport, bird watching prior to World War II was distinguished by anonymity, amateurism, and severe limitations in scope as to research, publications, and public policy. Finally, the earlier Auduboners continued the tradition of walking and had the advantage of accessible and widely used public transportation. The latter promoted attendance at meetings and field trips quite remarkable by today's standards.

The principal activities of the Audubon Association of the Pacific, parent organization of the Golden Gate

Audubon Society, were the monthly meetings and field trips. The former were held on the second Thursday at eight o'clock in the evening in the Lecture Room of the San Francisco Ferry Building, a site selected because it was the terminus of the Marin and East Bay ferries as well as most of the San Francisco street car lines. Attendance averaged 30 members and guests, a figure proportionate to about 25 percent of the membership. Annual dues were three dollars and constituted the single source of the Association's revenue, which through the 1930s was never more than \$700.

After accepting the minutes of the previous meeting as recorded by the then permanent secretary, Cornelia Pringle, there were generally announcements by the president (Junea Kelly held this office during the last half of the 1930s) and Laura Stephens, who served through the entire decade as treasurer and editor of *The Gull*. Sometimes these announcements concerned publications, such as the Society's sixteen-page pamphlet, *Birds of Marin*, which listed 265 species and sold for twenty-five cents. Another bargain marketed through the Association was John B. May's *The Hawks of North America*, a publication of the Massachusetts Audubon Society with 41 plates by Allan Brooks and Roger Tory Peterson, priced at \$1.25. Particularly noteworthy was the resolution passed at the June 1939 meeting expressing "the deep sorrow of the Association at the loss of its honorary member, Joseph Grinnell." The reporting of members' field observations which followed was the liveliest part of the monthly meetings. As recorded in *The GULL*, the most consistent and far ranging observations from this period were those of Joseph Webb (President

1934-1935) and Commander Henry Parmenter, a New Englander long resident in California.

With the exception of the annual meeting in January, the monthly meetings of the Audubon Association of the Pacific terminated with a lecture. In the five year period following my election to membership in February 1935, at age fourteen, I recall particularly Major Allan Brooks talking on species threatened by extinction, with special reference to the then named White-tailed Kite, and Bert Harwell on the winter birds of Yosemite. Allan Brooks was well known to western birders as the illustrator of our ornithological bible, Ralph Hoffmann's *Birds of the Pacific States* *(1927), and on this occasion delighted us with an exhibition of his splendid water colors. Bert Harwell, the Yosemite Park Naturalist, was a long time favorite of the society, well known for conducting the Christmas bird census in the Valley and for his skill in whistling the call notes and songs of birds. On several occasions special meetings were held in the nearby PG&E Building auditorium, where in October 1936, Roger Tory Peterson spoke to 400 members and guests on "The Sport of Bird Study." His pioneering *Field Guide to Eastern Birds* was already in many of our hands, and there was an enthusiastically expressed hope that a companion western guide would succeed it.

The field trip scheduled for the Sunday following the monthly meeting rarely deviated from a set pattern. The January trip combined a visit to the wild water fowl sanctuary at Lake Merritt with a census complementing that taken in San Francisco in December. February found the members and guests in Burlingame, an area then still sufficiently undeveloped to warrant a visit.

The March excursion to Point Bonita was highlighted by sea birds wintering in Rodeo Lagoon. Lake Merced was visited both in April and October and always produced a large list, including such rarities as the Virginia Rail and Florida Gallinule. In May the Association visited Saint Mary's in Contra Costa County, then accessible by rail from the Oakland ferry terminal. This trip combined birding with spring wild flowers. The Ross trips, made in June and November, were my favorites, perhaps because the November 1934 outing was my first Audubon encounter. The big lure was the Spotted Owl, which usually could be found in a redwood grove below Lake Lagunitas. The trains serving Marin County in the 1930s made it possible to begin the trip at the Ross station, hike to the dam at Alpine Lake, and return via Fairfax. The July trip was usually scheduled for Land's End and/or Golden Gate Park. The walk around the cliffs to the Ocean Beach was still intact and made for a beautiful excursion. In August we were again in Marin, this time the destination was Tennessee Cove. The September outing to Alameda and Bay Farm Island was taken generally under the guidance of Junea Kelly, who was the area authority on shore birds. Much of the East Bay wetlands we then traversed have long disappeared. The December trip to the Berkeley campus of the University of California was repeated, informally, by week-day groups almost each month in the 1930s. The field trips, fully reported in *The GULL*, averaged 35 participants, about half of whom were guests.

In the 30s, when *The GULL* was the official organ of the Audubon Association of the Pacific, it constituted a single sheet folded double to provide four printed pages. Besides reporting the

monthly meetings, field trips, and members' observations, *The GULL* featured at least one article of regional concern. Some examples from the 1930s are "Do Birds Reason?"; Junea Kelly on "Distribution of Birds"; "White-tailed Kites" by Laidlaw Williams of Carmel; and of particular interest to us today the report of an oil tanker collision off Point Bonita in dense fog on March 6, 1937, spilling "huge quantities" of crude oil into the bay. Five days after the wreck, Gordon Bolander noted 188 dead birds in a walk of several miles from the Cliff House to Mussel Rock, including 1 Rhinoceros Auklet, 12 Murrelets, and 84 California Murres.

Another permanent feature of *The GULL* was an account of the Christmas Bird Census of the San Francisco area along with that of Yosemite Valley. The San Francisco count embraced Fort Mason, Marina, Presidio, Ocean Beach, Golden Gate Park, Lake Merced, and Sunset Boulevard. The census of 1933 provides an average with 89 species, 14,556 individuals, and 18 participants.

More than one-half of the last issue of *The GULL* for the 1930s was devoted to an account of wild birds found on the grounds of Treasure Island, site of the 1939-1940 Golden Gate International Exposition. Thirty species were included, notably Barn and Burrowing Owls. The exposition commemorated the completion of the two great bridges that ended San Francisco's historic maritime dependence. It also coincided with the outbreak of World War II, the Pacific phase of which converted the Bay region into a vast military and naval staging area. With peace came the era of the automobile and suburbia, of immense material and population expansion. The transition from the tiny and

anonymous Audubon Association of the Pacific to the numerous and activist Golden Gate Audubon Society is a minor footnote in this far-reaching transformation.

—HAROLD KIRKER*

*Harold Kirker is Professor of History, Emeritus, at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Professor Kirker is a fifth-generation San Franciscan and became a member of The Audubon Association of the Pacific in 1935.

CONSERVATION NOTES

CURE FOR THE BLUES!

Depressed about the economy? About the lying politicians and the presidential campaign antics? About the deteriorating environment? Well, we have a cure for your depression! Come join the Conservation Committee (West Bay) and become part of the *solution*, not the *problem*. Help us keep current with issues that affect the environment in San Francisco.

You say there are no issues left to fight for in San Francisco because all the habitat has been paved over? Au contraire! Our fair city has some of the best urban birding spots in the country—Golden Gate Park's Chain of Lakes, Lands End and Lincoln Park, Candlestick Point, Lake Merced, and the numerous patches of green parks scattered throughout the city can all provide many pleasant surprises. Some of these areas are "protected," but even so-called protected areas can be scenes of egregious decimation of wildlife—witness the feral cat problem at Land's End and Golden Gate Park. There is no cure for the blues or the blahs like lending a helping hand to preserve our urban environment for the migrating fall warblers and shorebirds, or the resident California Quails and towhees, or the wintering Burrowing owls.

You say you have no time after your busy workdays to devote to volunteer activities? Believe me, *none* of us do. But it's possible to make time, and the rewards of helping out our Mother to stave off the "jobs, not environment" bunch is worth every minute. And you'd be amazed how helpful just writing one letter a month, for instance, can be. Every little bit counts!

You say you don't know anything about conservation and you wouldn't recognize an issue if it leaped up and bit you in the ankle? We'll help you. We'll show you how to write a letter to your senator or representative or to attend meetings and defend the environment. It's easy, it's fun, and you'll meet nice people.

The West Bay Conservation Committee meets the 1st Monday of every month. Come join us! The October meeting will be held October 5 at 7:30 p.m. at Dan Murphy's house. Call the GGAS office for the location.

—JAN ANDERSEN

West Bay Conservation Committee

LETTER

Berkeley

What the hell happened to your avid interest in population issues? Suggest you might print on every issue under the masthead "Stabilize Population, Restrict Immigration." That might help those suffering from the mental illness of denial!

I notice that the national magazine hasn't anything more important to do than to rehash the wolves in Yellowstone matter which has been dealt with ad infinitum in a number of books. Wolves aren't birds and it's bird habitat you have to worry about. It's disappearing fast as is native plant habitat and the California Native Plant

Society is another organization with its head in the sand.

Regards,
John M. Jencks

OWLS AT CANDLESTICK

Golden Gate Audubon Society and the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation work together to save habitat for Burrowing Owls at Candlestick Point State Recreation Area.

Burrowing Owls are living at Candlestick Point State Recreation Area. Although not officially listed as endangered on the federal Endangered Species List, this owl is officially a "species of special concern" and it is threatened in most of its range, due to habitat destruction.

While making plans for the new Landscape Development to be built at Candlestick Point State Recreation Area in San Francisco, rangers discovered that there may be as many as two adult owls in residence, which soon could have as many as four fledglings per mated pair in late Spring.

Margaret Gabil, District Superintendent for the San Francisco District of the Department of Parks and Recreation, met with a group of local biologists and volunteers on Saturday, March 22, to determine how to incorporate the owls' habitat requirements with the plans for the new 25 acres of landscaping. GGAS has hired an outside environmental consultant, LSA Associates, to assess the Candlestick habitat as it currently exists and to determine how it might be improved to keep and attract owls.

Those present were Leora Feeney, Jan Andersen and Mary Keitelman of Golden Gate Audubon Society; Roy W. Martin, Associate State Park Resource

Ecologist for the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation; Roger Harris of LSA Associated, and Lynne Truilio, Shoreline Ecologist for the City of Mountain View. Together, they hope to plan to save and improve habitat for the owls at the Park.

UPDATE

Only one adult has been seen, sporadically, in the Park over this past year. There may be two owls present, but they have only been seen singly.

Does the habitat set aside for the Owls meet their requirement as well as other local habitat? Have people or predators, such as dogs, foxes or weasels killed or otherwise disturbed the owls? Are there no suitable mates for the adult owl(s)? We hope to find out the answers to these and other questions about the owls over the next few years.

—MARY KEITELMAN

PROTEST THE HORRIBLE TOLL-ROAD

On page 162 is an article which gives the facts on this outrageous proposal. Two efforts are needed now to oppose it:

1) **Write** in opposition to the East County Corridor project and the Environmental Impact Report. Address:

ROUTE 4 BYPASS AUTHORITY
LOWELL TUNISON, SR. CIVIL ENGINEER
MAJOR PROJECTS DIVISION
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS
255 GLACIER DRIVE
MARTINEZ, CA 94553-4897

2) **Attend** the EIR hearing late in early January. Call GGAS (510) 843-2222 or Janet Homrighausen at (510) 528-9339. Carpooling is essential because of limited parking at the hearing site.

Let's stop the effort to sacrifice the

environment for the automobile and predatory development. It's not impossible but it will take effort.

NEW COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Paula Kleintjes, UC PhD candidate in entomology, has accepted the responsibilities of chairmanship of the Conservation Committee, and thereby set a record for the shortest ever term as Recording Secretary. She is a welcome addition to the chapter board.

BACK YARD BIRDER

As if pollution and the shrinking of habitat were not enough to limit birds' populations, here came a natural disaster: Hurricane Andrew. When Mother Nature lets loose, we are struck dumb by her fury.

My sister lives in South Miami on Biscayne Bay—at least she *did*. The surge of the sea reached the second floor of their condo, water rushing through. Her description of the aftermath of the hurricane was one of a surrealistic world where nearly everything was literally turned upside down. A large stand of mangroves stands on the edge of the bay, now leafless and studded with the bodies of dead birds impaled on their branches. From their roof they spied their 17 foot Boston whaler upside down on the third fairway of an Arnold Palmer golf course. Everywhere she looked there were displaced household items, cars tossed aside, parts of houses. Would the world ever be the same?

Over the years it is known that whole breeding populations of birds have been wiped out as a result of all sorts of natural disasters: hurricanes, tornadoes, hailstorms, drought, early freezes and ill-timed rains. Climate has over many

years influenced the distribution of bird populations and the seasonal cycles of their lives. Natural disasters bring about day-to-day variations in the birds' environment. Sometimes they can adjust and survive.

In the high winds accompanying hurricanes sea birds are pushed along ahead of the storm, riding it out as long as their strength holds out. The poorer fliers are often wiped out. Those are birds like wading birds (egrets, herons, rails, etc.) and, of course, the small perching birds. It is certain that huge numbers were decimated. Whole landscapes have been altered, including the Everglades and the green belt along the bay. Trees are uprooted, removing not only nesting sites but resting and feeding areas. There was no hiding from a hurricane this size whether you were a human or a bird.

I couldn't find any studies of how long it takes bird populations to become re-established after such a disaster. Surely it will take a human generation for the landscape itself to recover. It makes me very sad to imagine Florida without their tremendous variety of bird life. I'm sure there will be small benefits. The Everglades surely received a thorough flushing from the accompanying rains. But I fear it will be a long time until the area recovers.

—MEG PAULETICH

CBC ALERT MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW

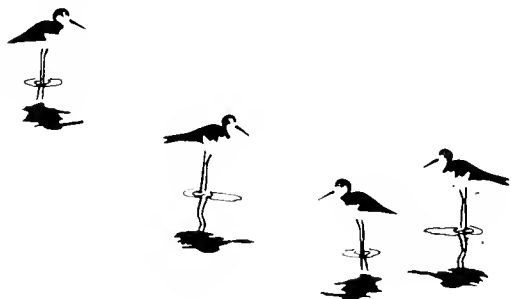
Christmas is coming! For many birders, high points of the season are the GGAS Christmas Bird Counts. These days in the field are great opportunities to see plenty of birds, meet

some delightful people and, just incidentally, collect and contribute valuable information on what we know about Bay Area birds. This year the Oakland CBC will be held on Sunday, Dec. 20, 1992; the San Francisco CBC Tuesday, Dec. 29. Information and signup forms will be mailed to recent participants during the first week of November. To have your name added to the CBC mailing list, call the GGAS office at (510) 843-2222.

—KAY LOUGHMAN
Compiler, Oakland CBC

SHOREBIRD ROOSTING STUDY

The San Francisco Bird Observatory is doing a field study of shorebird roosting behavior funded by the SF Bay Estuary Project. The purpose of the study, which will take place between October and May, is to document the importance of Bay shoreline habitats to wintering and migrating shorebirds. Volunteers are sought who are interested in monitoring some study areas in the South Bay. The censusing will include counting of shorebirds at high tide roosts—observers with more stamina may help with more demanding behavioral observations. Call SFBBO at (408) 946-6548.



INTERNATIONAL RAINFOREST WEEK

Richardson Bay Audubon Center and the Marin Conservation League will present a special evening program about rainforests on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 7 p.m. The program "Rainforests: Seeing the Forest and the Trees," will feature Dan Taylor, National Audubon's vice president and Western Regional representative speaking about temperate rainforests and Dr. Donald Perry, a world renowned pioneer in rainforest canopy research.

Admission is \$5 but location was not confirmed at press time. Please call the Marin Conservation League at (415) 472-6170 to confirm the site or send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Meryl Sundove at Richardson Bay Audubon Center, 376 Greenwood Beach Rd., Tiburon, CA 94920 to request a flier.

BIRDS OF THE URBAN CORRIDOR

The Place Nobody Knows

Discover a hidden world known only to a few people; diverse, fascinating, endangered—a microcosm of all the problems and possibilities of the Bay Area's threatened wetlands. Join wildlife photographer Katharine Rambo at GGAS's monthly program, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1992 in San Francisco. The program will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the Josephine Randall Museum.

Ms. Rambo discovered this valuable place that nobody knows behind a wastewater treatment plant in Redwood Shores. After introduced red foxes decimated nesting populations of egrets, herons and terns on the nearby Bair

Island Wildlife Refuge, "refugees" moved over to nest in trees behind the wastewater treatment plant. The oxidation ponds are a nursery for a small flock of Canada Geese and a pair of Clapper Rails nest in a nearby brackish marsh. Ms. Rambo will tell the story of these birds which she describes as "survivors that thrive in spite of living so close to people." Her photographs convey her deep and passionate love for birds and nature, and portray various stories of the bird world—tales of mystery, beauty, drama, tragedy and humor.

Ms. Rambo holds a BA in Communications from Whittier College and pursued an MA in photojournalism at the University of Texas, Austin. She is currently affiliated with the Bay Area Photographers, the Focus Photographic Society, the Nature Conservancy, the Photographic Society of America and the Sequoia Chapter of the Audubon Society.

—JOELLA BUFFA
Program Chairman

HOW TO FIND THE MUSEUM

The Josephine Randall Museum is at 199 Museum Way, San Francisco.

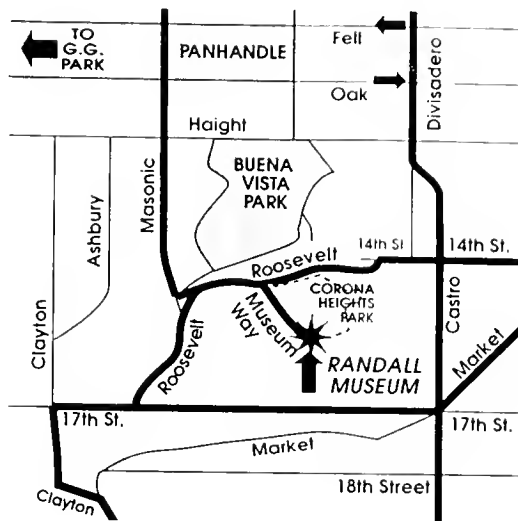
From the east: go west on 14th St. across Market, up the hill until 14th St. veers left and becomes Roosevelt Way. Continue one quarter mile, Museum Way is on the left.

From the East Bay: exit the freeway at Fell and turn left at Masonic, then same as from the north.

From the north: go south on Masonic, across the Panhandle, up and over the hill where Masonic merges with Roosevelt Way. One block ahead on the right is Museum Way.

From west and south: take Portola to Upper Market, head downhill, turn left at the signal at Clayton St. Go uphill

on Clayton, turn right at the second signal (17th St.) then make the first left onto Roosevelt Way. Continue a quarter mile. Museum Way is on the right.



NOVEMBER 12th AN EVENING WITH BATS

Berkeley Patricia Winters

Berkeley programs are at the Northbrae Community Church, 941 The Alameda.

MID STATE TOLL ROAD

The 85 mile Mid State Toll Road is the most disastrous California road project in the last 30 years. This environmentally devastating \$1.2 billion project is designed to move through **an approval process largely sealed off from the public** (but wait, there is even more, and worse). An environmental coalition is organizing opposition to the toll road. When the project's Environmental Impact Report on the East County Corridor is up for review by the Route 4 Bypass Authority we have a chance to make our opposition known.

A consortium with French and

Australian financing is the proposer of the 85 mile road from Sunol to Solano County, crossing ridgelines, bridging the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and (here is the motor driving this effort), opening a massive conversion of farm and ranchland into a new belt of office parks and housing developments.

Beginning at the town of Sunol and following Route 84 past Vallecitos Nuclear Center, the toll road would cross the Livermore valley and circle Los Positas Valley to climb Brushy Peak (a site of special ecological significance). The road would descend from Brushy Peak and continue north, passing west of Brentwood, across the Sacramento Delta; the road passes through Solano farmlands before meeting I-80.

The concept of a privately financed superhighway with a guaranteed monopoly for fifty years, whose approval process is not subject to public participation, and which promises a rate of return in excess of 20% to the backers, is astounding. However, this was made legal in 1989 when Carl Williams, assistant director of Caltrans, developed a program that gives private consortia the authority to build and finance their own roads by collecting fees from new development along the roads and charging tolls for road use. Assemblyman Bill Baker (R-Danville) introduced AB 680, which authorized the private road-construction program. Gov. George Deukmejian signed it into law on July 10, 1989.

This law empowered a panel to approve projects based on **“the degree to which the proposal encourages economic prosperity and makes overall business sense.”** As a result, pollution, ecological impact and major land use planning decisions are being

driven by the financing of a speculative road project.

Environmental impacts range from adverse effects on specific sites, such as Brushy Peak, Los Vaqueros, and the Vasco caves area, to cumulative environmental impact issues such as air pollution, solid waste disposal, loss of farmland, and diversion of water resources from natural systems.

There are several serious objections to the funding of the toll road: **First**, the toll road will take existing local funding and could take federal funding away from important Bay Area transit projects, such as high speed rail from Sacramento to San Jose along I-80 and I-880, improvements to Muni Metro, expanded Caltrain service, BART extensions, and transit funding.

Second, based on the contract with Caltrans, the financiers of the toll road—the Bank of Paris and Westpac Banking Corp. of Australia—are entitled to receive a 21.5% annual rate of return on their investment. During the 35 year contract they could receive more than \$7 billion on the the original \$1.2 billion investment, an enormous capital outflow from the Bay Area to the toll road’s Southern California developers and overseas financiers.

The toll road will stick Bay Area taxpayers with a boondoggle contract. Without public review, Caltrans, the developer and its financiers negotiated a contract under which:

- Caltrans would be required to stop local agencies from building competing transportation facilities for the next 50 years, giving the developer monopoly rights.

- the people of California would accept almost all of the liability for the road. People injured on the toll road must sue the State of California, not the private owner!

- the toll road developers get lucrative commercial leasing rights at interchanges and along the road.

- through Caltrans, the developer can condemn land needed for the road.

Traffic circulation studies conducted by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, Contra Costa County and the Contra Costa Water District show that traffic projection for the year 2005 in the area served by the toll road does not justify building the project. The toll road will direct commercial and industrial development away from established Bay Area urban centers. It will require major new commercial, industrial and residential development to take place on open space lands along the toll road to generate the fees needed to finance the road. A 1991 ABAG (Association of Bay Area Governments) study found the road will shift investment away from communities along I-80 and be harmful to the Bay Area's overall development and transportation patterns.

More than 7,000 acres of prime farmland in eastern Contra Costa County will be developed to help pay development fees for road construction. Vineyards, pasture and other farmlands in Alameda and Solano Counties will also be affected.

The toll road would generally support sprawl and private automobile use, and would thus have air quality consequences. The road would not comply with the California Clean Air Act. It would stimulate increased automobile usage when the Bay Area is supposed to be decreasing overall air pollution emissions.

Last, but equally significant, the toll road will destroy sensitive wildlife and plant habitat. The alignment of the toll road goes through some of the most biologically diverse wildlife areas in the

Bay Area, providing habitat for endangered plants and animals including the San Joaquin Kit Fox, Prairie Falcon and Golden Eagle. The two bridges needed for the project will also cut across Delta wetlands, harming the health and water quality of San Francisco Bay.

The next component of the approval sequence is consideration of the Environmental Impact Report on the East County Corridor by the Route 4 Bypass Authority. Please write in protest and plan to attend the public hearing. See the action request in Conservatoin Notes, p. 159.

—JANET HOMRIGHAUSEN

EDITOR'S NOTE

It is hard to overstate the importance of the issues raised by the toll road proposal. It has so many sinister aspects one cannot help feeling that it comes from the same workshop that gave us the savings and loan crisis, airline and trucking deregulation, the weakening of the air traffic regulators, and further back, demolished the nation's stock of electric urban and inter-urban rapid transit to substitute for it rubber using and petroleum burning bus systems. Remember the Key System that used to cross the Bay Bridge?

It can be stopped but it will require massive citizen action and the urban core cities working together.

—EDITOR

A LINE IN THE DELTA PEAT

Historical descriptions of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta were reminiscent of biblical descriptions of the Garden of Eden. Phrases like "waters boiling with fish" and "skies darkened with waterfowl" were common—

but, no more. Our Delta, the largest estuarine system on the Pacific Coast of North America, is dying. But the death of the Delta is not a passive one. Indeed, we are killing it.

There can be no dispute as to the statewide importance, both economically and aesthetically, of the Delta region. Beginning in the 1850s, extensive draining and diking reclaimed about 350,000 acres of the Delta region for agriculture. Each year the highly-erodible and rich peat soil of the Delta yields over \$400 million worth of crops.

The Delta boasts more than 25 percent of the state's remaining wetlands and seasonally-flooded fields, which provide essential habitat for the remaining half million waterfowl and other migratory birds using the Pacific Flyway. In addition, Delta farm fields provide foraging and nesting habitat for resident birds.

California's dwindling fisheries also are dependent upon the freshwater spawning and nursery habitat of the remaining Delta wetlands. The systematic in-filling of the wetlands, salt-water intrusion due to water diversions and deteriorating water quality has led to the extinction of several species, including the thicktail chub and the Sacramento perch. There is a continuing and alarming decline in native species—the salmon, steelhead trout, sturgeon and delta smelt as well as introduced species, such as striped bass and shad.

While draining, diking and water diversions have definitely taken their toll in the Delta, encroaching urban, commercial and industrial development is hastening the Delta's demise. Working folks, priced out of the Bay area housing markets or simply opting for the "small town feel" of suburbia, are choosing to raise their families in one of the many Delta towns and residen-

tial developments popping up along the major highways between the San Francisco Bay Area and Sacramento—right through the Delta. County general plans have already given the green light to projects which will result in the loss of an additional 4,000 acres of Delta wetlands and riparian habitat.

This urban incursion places further water demands on the Delta, while "urban runoff" further deteriorates water quality, which adversely impacts every other Delta resource. Not to mention the deteriorating air quality and traffic caused by the growing number of commuters. Not to mention the permanent loss of agricultural land. Not to mention the loss of wildlife habitat and myriad recreational uses of this precious area.

In response to exhaustive hearings and studies chronicling the impending doom of the Delta, I have introduced Senate Bill 1866 to literally "draw a line in the peat," defining a Delta core "primary zone" to be preserved for agriculture, recreation and wildlife habitat. Within this core area, no further development would be allowed, unless it results in a net increase in riparian and wetlands resources. SB 1866 would establish a Delta Protection Commission, comprised of 15 local representatives and six state officials, to develop a Delta resource management plan to make land use decisions within the primary zone.

SB 1866 would require counties' general plans concerning all land within the designated primary zone to be consistent with the Delta Protection Commission's resource plan. Counties would retain their exclusive jurisdiction in land use planning decisions with the "secondary zone"—that area lying within the statutorily-defined Delta, but outside the primary zone.

The Commission and its activities would be funded entirely by penalty assessments on those convicted of boating, fishing and hunting violations occurring within the Delta region. Thus, those who abuse the precious resources of this region would pay the costs of managing them, not the taxpayers at large.

Enough is enough. We've studied the Delta problem to death—it's time for action. We must stop the futile tug-of-war over the Delta's fragile and finite resources that pits historically-compatible land uses against one another, and join together to preserve the precious Delta resources that are crucial to all. A growing number of supporters include the cities of Antioch, Lathrop, Sacramento, Stockton, West Sacramento, Yolo County, Planning and Conservation League, National Audubon Society, League of Conservation Voters, the California Flood Control Association, and a host of other farm, labor and environmental groups.

Continued urban growth in the core primary zone imperils the life of the Delta, and in the process, imperils the quality of life for each and every one of us. Let's act now to preserve this vital state resource, before it is too late.

—PATRICK JOHNSTON
Senator, District Five

The GGAS Conservation Committee and the board of directors recommends support of SB 1866, and recommends letters to state legislators in support. In our letter of August 3 GGAS urged as well that Bethel Island and the Veale Tract be included in the primary zone under the bill. It would be well to include mention of this addition in letters of support.

NEWS FROM OUR RANCH

Audubon Canyon Ranch (415) 868-9244

Shoreline Hwy., Stinson Beach, CA 94970

Wildlife Sanctuaries & Centers for Nature Education
under joint sponsorship of Golden Gate, Madrone, Marin
and Sequoia Audubon Societies

Gary Holloway, President

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Bruce Walker

ACR RESEARCH

Research is such an important part of ACR's efforts we thought you would like to know a little more about some of our ongoing projects.

We're in the 4th year of our 5-year aquaculture study on Tomales Bay. That study, funded by the California Department of Fish and Game, is designed to monitor the effects of the Tomales Bay oyster industry on shorebird use of the Bay's wetlands. Results aren't in yet, but when they are you can be sure we'll let you know.

The study in Parson's Pond at the Bolinas Lagoon Preserve is in its fifth year. Ray Peterson reports the discovery of several new insect species during the year. He found a new haliplid (crawling waterbeetle) recently, and one day 40 predacious water beetles turned-up in a single live trap. No, we don't keep them. Like trophy trout fishing on Hat Creek, our insect research is catch and release. We also got our first shorebugs and toadbugs this year. They are predators living along the pond's shore. What all this seems to mean is that Parson's Pond is maturing. Recall it was dug in October 1987, following floods the previous winter which washed out the existing pond. Now the pond seems to have developed to the stage a food chain is growing in structure and complexity.

We don't know yet why the ratio of rough-skinned newts to California newts has changed from 30-1 to about 1-1 but it has. We do know the newts aren't as benign as our researchers since

they have eaten all the bugs in several of our live traps. No catch and release there.

Information like this couldn't possibly turn up in short term studies. But when research is carried on for years on end it can show us just what is going on in our environment. It seems we have a healthy pond. It seems for every answer we get from such research projects we are led to even more questions. Will the pond's biodiversity continue to increase? How long will it take for the pond to reach its maximum level of diversity? Are we experiencing a dramatic increase in the California newt population? Is the rough-skinned newt's population dropping? Is this fluctuation in ratios normal?

You know you can help with our research programs. Call one of our biologists to see if there is a project which interests you. Believe it or not, it's not too early to consider volunteering for our winter waterbird census project on Tomales Bay. There are limited opportunities to join one or more counts during December, January and February. John Kelly will schedule as many as 5 count dates, but due to winter conditions on Tomales Bay he expects to actually do 3 counts. Due to limited space on the boats experienced birders are preferred. However, we will need recorders so birders of any skill level are welcome to inquire about joining us. Call John Kelly at (415) 663-8203.

DUNN PROPERTY

The Dunn property adjacent to our Cypress Grove Preserve is once again a matter of grave concern. Last year funds were appropriated to purchase part of the property, but the remaining funds were not allocated in this year's Senate appropriations bill for the Department of Interior. **Please give our senators a call and tell them you want \$2 million appropriated to the Golden**

Gate Recreation Area for acquisition of the Dunn Property on Tomales Bay. It is critical to purchase the property to maintain the integrity of Tomales Bay, and to complete the vision of GGNRA's founders.

FALL SEMINARS

(Please register in advance for all seminars and workdays by calling (415) 868-9244).

Saturday, October 3. "Greening Thumbs: A Propagation Workshop" at Bolinas Lagoon Preserve with Walter Earl, co-owner of Mostly Natives Nursery in Tomales. (\$30) Beat the drought, join the revolution in gardening and create a native plant preserve in your garden. Here's your chance to take that first step.

Saturday, October 17. "The Way They Lived: Native American Lifestyles" at Bouverie Audubon Preserve with Foley Benson and John Petersen. (\$30) Native people lived in a world much the opposite of our own where cultural change was discouraged. How did they do it? What can we learn from them which might enable us to use the land for millennia come? Here's your chance to discover how those people lived on the land for thousands of years and whose mark is so hard to see.

Saturday and Sunday, October 24-25. "Bats, Toads and Autumn Tricks" at Bolinas Lagoon Preserve with John Kipping and Ray Peterson. (\$90 per family of 4) Enjoy a new Halloween filled with discovery, creativity and adventure. You'll even launch a lighted Jack-o-lantern on the lagoon and carry on an ACR tradition. This is a Halloween treat your entire family is sure to treasure.

Saturday, November 7. "Fall Work Day" at Bolinas Lagoon Preserve with the ACR family. (Free) It's true the Bolinas Lagoon Preserve looks the way it does because of the work of volunteers just like you. Help us tidy-up,

plant and do all the stuff in and out of doors to get the Ranch ready for winter. Of course we'll provide a FREE LUNCH, and you get a day at the ranch. **Saturday, November 14.** "Monarchs!" at Bolinas Lagoon Preserve with Ray Peterson. (\$25) Ray is bugs about monarchs and he'll tell you why if you join this seminar.

BOUVERIE PRESERVE

Nature walks on Saturdays, Oct. 24,

Nov. 14 and Dec. 12; 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Treat yourself to a free guided nature walk in the lovely Sonoma hills just outside Glen Ellen. It's your chance to enjoy the beauty of the Bouverie Audubon Preserve and learn about the natural history of this very special place. Reservations are taken as early as the beginning of the month preceding the walk of your choice. Call (707) 938-4554 to reserve your place.

GIFTS and BEQUESTS

FOR GGAS

In Memory of

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Delpha De Timofeev
Harvey Russo

Gift of

Donahue, Gallagher, Thomas & Woods
Gertrude Bialos
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Courtney Peddle

FOR WETLANDS

Marc Ordman

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In Honor of the Birthday of

Mary D. Handley Dr. Mary Anna D. Ham

The Society welcomes gifts in general or gifts in honor of or in memory of relatives and friends. Such gifts will be used as specified by the donor or, if unspecified, at the discretion of the GGAS Board of Directors. This includes their use for general GGAS activities or for special programs of the Society including Audubon Canyon Ranch of which GGAS is a sponsor. Please send your gift in the form of a check made out to Golden Gate Audubon Society, 2530 San Pablo Avenue, Suite G, Berkeley, CA 94702. All gifts are tax deductible. The Society is also appreciative of any bequests. Such bequests should specify as recipient the Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc. All gifts, donations and bequests will be acknowledged in *The Gull* as well as personally on behalf of the Society by the Secretary.

75th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION TICKET ORDER

Enclosed is my check

Name _____ Please send me _____ tickets
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Join us for our 75th Anniversary Gala!

Speakers:

Peter Berle, National Audubon President

Renowned Scientist, Paul Ehrlich

• Music • Food & Beverage • Book Signing •

October 4, 1992 at 6:30 p.m.

at Fort Mason, Building A

Conference Room A-1 in San Francisco

Call the GGAS office at (510) 843-2222

to reserve your ticket now!

Tickets: \$12.00 members, \$15.00 non-members

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Golden Gate Audubon Society, Inc.

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